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Our motto is—

"Underbuy, undersell, cash before delivery."

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Our line of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS, DRY GOODS, &c., is now complete and we are selling at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We have full line jewelry very cheap; warranted for 20 years.

I am selling out a lot of feathered fans and Silk Waists very cheap.

Come and buy before they are sold out.

Buy Your Stoves from us and save freight.

Automatic Piano FREE.

Worth \$50; come and try your chance before it is gone.

GROCERIES

still selling at Charleston prices.

GREENS.

We have been blessed with delightful showers, which were very much needed in these. Our farmers were well up with their work, and were prepared for the rains. There was some hail in places, but no serious damage.

Mr. E. R. Rowell has the finest field of corn we have seen; W. D. Bryan has the best cotton; H. A. Murry has the finest pigs.

The cotton crop is small for this season of the year.

Dr. Rich has the best garden in our locality.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan is spending some time with her son, Willie, of Trio.

Miss Ham, from Sampit, is visiting at Wm. McConnells.

There is not much sickness in this section at present.

The Rev. J. H. Noland preaches for us every second and fourth Sunday. We have Sunday-school every Sunday afternoon.

PISMARK.

The Bethlehem Sunday school institute will meet with the Black Mingo Baptist church Saturday before the first Sunday in July at 11 o'clock. All Sunday school superintendents, teachers and workers are expected to be present. We will publish the programme next week.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC

Cures Fever In One Day.

Solicitor Wilson was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

The railroad bridge across Black river is being repaired.

The annual commencement of the Lake City High School will take place next Monday and Tuesday. The literary address will be delivered by L. W. Bays, D. D., of Charleston.

A Masonic picnic will be held at the lower bridge on Thursday, June 24th, (St. John's day). The public generally are invited to attend. Be sure to bring FULL BASKETS with you.

JOHN A. KELLEY,
S. B. HAMER,
W. D. MOORER,
M. F. HELLES,
R. R. STUTES,
Committee.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

TENNESSEE'S BIG SHOW.

WHAT IT COSTS TO SEE ALL THE GREAT SIGHTS.

A Long List of Attractions.—A Description of the Ground and Buildings.

Address of the President.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—On June 1, 1896, these grounds and the buildings erected thereon were dedicated to the honor and glory of Tennessee, in commemoration of an event which transpired on June 1, 1796, and as tribute to the men and women who endured the hardships and braved the dangers of frontier life in the wilderness west of the Alleghenias, that they might found this great commonwealth.

"They loved the banner of our country, with its little cluster of 15 stars; and the lapse of 100 years has not impaired the honor, integrity or patriotism of the people of Tennessee; for we love the same banner, with its glorious constellation of 45 stars, representing 45 sovereign states, which together constitute the greatest nation in the world.

"The objects of this Centennial exposition are to commemorate the past, present the advantages of the present and inspire hope for the future—the past, the present, the future of Tennessee—objects so laudable that the enterprise has received the approval of the government of the United States, congress having appropriated \$150,000 that the general government might be properly represented by a grand object lesson, showing the progress of the nation during the past 100 years. It has also been approved by the authorities of the state of Tennessee, the legislature having appropriated \$50,000 in order that the history, the products and the resources of the state might be properly presented. The county of Davidson and city of Nashville, realizing the honor and advantage of having this grand centennial jubilee within their borders, have donated \$150,000; and other cities, counties and states, corporations, firms and 10,000 individuals have augmented these appropriations and donations until a grand total of \$1,000,000 has been expended in preparing for this exposition.

"Men in all ages have celebrated great events by holidays, triumphal processions, grand festivals and towering monuments, and as Tennessee was the first state admitted into the Union formed from territory ceded to the general government, it is appropriate that we celebrate our centennial anniversary by having a great exposition, showing the world that we have kept pace with our sister states and other nations in the progress of the age—in all the triumphs and glories of civilization.

"While this celebration is prompted by reverence for the past, it is also prompted by a desire to advertise and proclaim our advantages that thousands from other states and other nations will come to see what we have accomplished and realize the marvelous wealth of our undeveloped resources.

"The past century has not been one of continuous peace and prosperity, but there have been periods of differences and dangers that tried men's souls, yet there has been more of prosperity than of adversity, the improvements of the century have been wonderful, and as we stand upon the vantage ground of the present and look back to the pioneer days of Tennessee, we are proud of the record and achievements of the past, and rejoice in the advantages of the present, and it is hoped that the youth of the land will so study these advantages as illustrated in the grand object lesson of this exposition, that they will be inspired to undertake still greater achievements and strive to reach perfection's heights, which are resplendent with the glories reflected from the eternal hills where dwells the Author of all wisdom and all power, Who rules over the destinies of men and nations, and whose blessing we invoke upon our exposition, our state, our country and upon the nations of the earth. From pole to pole, from zone to zone, over trackless ocean, from land to land, may the angelic anthem reverberate:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Tennessee's Birthday.

The inspiration of Tennessee's great exposition, now formally opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies, is embodied in the speech of President Thomas above quoted. It has been the custom of kings and emperors to commemorate their achievements by massive piles of granite or polished marble shaft; Byron says "old Cheops built a pyramid to keep his memory whole and mummy bid." It is fitting that a great commonwealth should celebrate its first birthday by an exhibit of its material resources so displayed as to reveal the culture that is reached only in the highest civilization.

The Tennessee Centennial exposition has been fortunate in its selection of the designs and names of many of its buildings. It was a subject of unfavorable comment that Atlanta copied Chicago so closely in the names of her buildings. Nashville has been more original. Reproductions of the Parthenon, the Erechtheon, the Tower of Babel, the Rafto, and Cheops pyramid give a hint of the classic taste that has prevailed in providing buildings for an exposition of material things.

Now that the gates have been thrown open to the world, and the great enterprise auspiciously launched, people are beginning to ask them two leading questions: (1) What is there to see? (2) What does it cost? To which the faithful chronicler must make answer: Almost everything; almost anything. You can see all you have eyes and time to see; it will cost you anything you please.

Mr. Charles E. Harman of Atlanta, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, witnessed the opening ceremonies.

Mr. Harman was a director in the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta, and therefore viewed the Tennessee Centennial buildings and grounds, in comparison with the buildings and grounds of the exposition at Atlanta. He admits the grounds and buildings are finer than the grounds and buildings at Atlanta, but claims the general picturesque effect of the Atlanta grounds was greater than the effect at Nashville.

The buildings are all covered with white stucco and are architecturally beautiful.

He says the Parthenon is the most beautiful building he has ever seen in the United States, with the exception of the new Library building at Washington, D. C.

Grounds and Buildings.

Before beginning a tour of the buildings a glance at the whole cannot but be interesting.

The grounds selected consist of 200 acres lying in the western portion of the city and were formerly known as West Side park. They can be reached by three lines of electric and one of steam cars. By such means the trip to the fair can be made from the hotels and business portions of the city in 8 minutes, or the distance may be covered on foot, through the residential part of the city in 20 minutes.

The grounds have been so improved as to make them most attractive and suitable for exposition purposes. The artificial lakes, arbors and pavilions, together with the grouping of the buildings, present an aspect that is wonderfully pleasing. When the millions of plants and flowers shall lead their beauty and fragrance to the scene it will be truly enchanting.

The main buildings of the exposition are 15 in number, and the exhibits have been divided into 15 specific classes. The buildings are covered with stucco, and the White City of Chicago, that has lingered so long in the memory with the gorgeousness of a dream, will have a rival in another White City that has risen on the banks of the Cumberland to charm for a brief season the vision of hundreds of thousands.

Exhibit of Fine Arts.

The largest and most elaborate building is the Parthenon. It is the centerpiece of the exposition and is an exact reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens. The nave is in the shape of the great Greek crosses, forming a square gallery at either end and two apartments, or alcoves, in the center. At these ends broad doors open out upon the double columned porticoes. There are no windows in the building. The light furnished comes from the roof, which is, in fact, one long window, or skylight, of itself.

This building is the only one not constructed with stucco. It is built of brick and is entirely fireproof, as it is the repository of priceless treasures. Directly in front of this building stands the colossal figure of Pallas Athene, by Miss Zbud Yandell, a daughter of the late Dr. L. P. Yandell of Louisville, who was a Tennessean. The figure is an exact reproduction of the one that crowned the hill of Athens. This copy is 25 feet high, although the original was 70 feet. Standing, as it does, in front of the main entrance to the Parthenon, it occupies, without a doubt, the finest position in the park. The statue was made in Paris and recently shipped, as Miss Yandell has been pursuing her studies abroad for the past two years.

The Parthenon is appropriately devoted exclusively to the fine arts. People who love pictures (and who does not?) will be pleased to know that the art exhibit is one of the finest ever seen in the south, the majority of the canvases being well worthy of a place under the classic dome that shelters them. Many of the old masters are represented, as well as the modern painters of this country and abroad, who have distinguished themselves. Here may be seen pictures by Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Murillo; and of later date Huet, Mousnier, Troyon, Corot and others.

Whether the art exhibit has been prepared with a special view to attracting the teachers of the south, whose vacations will occur during the exposition, I do not know; this much is certain, that thousands of them have already turned their eyes towards the Parthenon, and that the resorts they usually

visit with their presence will miss from this summer.

The hanging of the pictures was directed by Mr. Leon Roecker of Chicago, who is in charge of the collection. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, so favorably known as artist and author, is one of the art judges for the exposition.

The Commerce Building.

The Commerce building (happily named) is one of the largest on the grounds. This was called Manufacturers and Liberal Arts at Chicago and Atlanta, and it will contain the same character of exhibits. It is situated on the western side of the park. The building measures 331 by 256 feet, and a great dome rises in the middle to a height of 175 feet. The central pavilion is two stories in height, the second story forming a gallery on either side 141 by 163 feet, overlooking the nave, and is reached by four broad stairways, one at each end of the four corners. The general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Greco-Roman.

In this building may be found the finished products of the leading manufacturers of the world. Utility is stamped on every article, but so artistic is the arrangement that one wonders if manufacturers have all turned artists, and if they have wrought for pleasure only and not profit.

The Auditorium.

Just south of the Parthenon and within easy reach of the main entrance is the Auditorium, which is one of the most impressive buildings on the grounds. The intention is to use it for the meetings of large bodies. Many conventions which are to be held by various societies have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to attend the exposition, and their sessions will be held in the Auditorium. It is also proposed to hold parliaments similar to those held in Chicago during the World's Fair. The capacity of the building is about 7,000 people. The design is colonial in form and Ionic in treatment. Four porticoes, facing the different points of the compass, give the floor a shape resembling a short cross, except for the circular colonnades connecting at each corner, forming a desirable promenade and restful place for weary sightseers, while the roof furnishes a beautiful balcony, which not only adds to the charm of the design, but in addition affords a vantage point for viewing outdoor displays and pageants. The interior dimensions are 300 by 110 feet. The tower is 143 feet high.

The Machinery Building.

The Machinery building, which is 526 by 124 feet, is a nappy combination of solidity and form. It is a structure of the Roman-Doric order. It is the first building that greets the visitor as he enters the grounds. It is situated on a terrace, and in order that it may be pleasant and cool on warm days the boilers and great engines are situated in a power house separate from the main building. The roof is high and the interior is commodious. Shade trees grow on three sides, and the powerhouse is almost hidden from view in the foliage. The arrangement of the floor leads to three main entrances, marked by imposing porticoes, with six columns each, crowned by gables sculptured in high relief in appropriate designs. It is 63 feet to the top of the roof. The north end of the structure borders on the lake.

Transportation Building.

Between the Commerce and Agricultural buildings, west of the Parthenon, is the Transportation building. On one side of it lies Lake Watanga, and on the other is a long, shady avenue. The dimensions of this building are 400 by 120 feet. Railroad tracks have been laid through it, with entrances from the north for engines and trains. The remainder of the floor space is divided into blocks of different sizes for the reception of smaller vehicles and other displays. Simplicity is the feature of the design selected for the Transportation building. A most pleasing effect has been obtained without the use of a single column, merely, in the grouping of the masses and proper proportioning. All structural ornamentation is in the most refined classical style, brought into strong relief by the wall service, to which it lends beauty in charm in return.

The Agricultural Building.

One of the finest buildings on the grounds is the Agricultural building, on a sloping elevation north of Lake Watanga. The principal dome rises 100 feet at the center, and with six smaller domes, appropriately placed, the proportions appear especially pleasing. The style of architecture is renaissance, and the dimensions are 625 by 175 feet. The principal doors, front and rear, are under arch effects, while the end and entrances pass through porticoes. Glass is used in the domes, and thus the light on the exhibits will be strong and thoroughly diffused. The staff on the exterior lends a charm and brilliancy to the design that would not otherwise have been secured, and the ornamentation and statuary, especially over the south door, are handsome.

The state of Tennessee will place its exhibit under the magnificent dome, a spacious place. By the way, the visitors must look up here, for the dome is strikingly decorated. The effects, wrought with grains, are wonderful. Messrs. Allison, the chief, and J. Taylor Stratton, the assistant chief, have a department to make them feel proud. Tennessee is one of the great agricultural states of the south and it is only proper that the farms should take a leading place in this exposition. There will be fine displays of fruits, grains, cotton, tobacco and grasses under the dome. Liberal prizes are offered by the department. The people of Davidson, the capital county, to whom so much is due for the great success of the exposition, will have their headquarters and make their exhibits in this building. The state commission, headed by Governor Robert L. Taylor, have recognized

(Continued on 5th page.)

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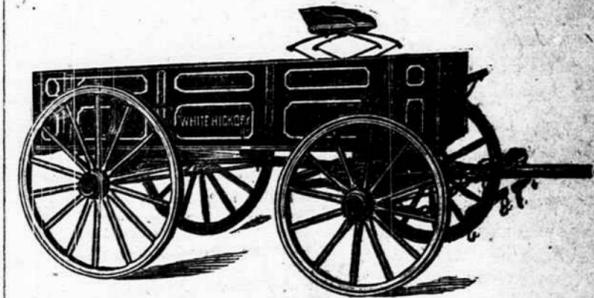
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